No. (L.) THE 407

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

August 30, 1788

[Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 30, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

## James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

## Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleate
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſixes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and barlead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, poltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

## White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, on the Monongahela, two years laſt April, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder with a ſtirrup iron, as ſuppoſed, and is about 7 or 8 years old. She was advertiſed at the Mills in my neighbourhood, ſoon after ſhe came to my plantation, and could not be drove away. Came alſo laſt ſpring, a dark brown 2 year old FILLY, has a large ſtar in her forehead, and white hairs down her face, ſhe has been dogged & drove off ſeveral times, but ſtill returns. The owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HETH.

## Two Dollars Reward.

LOST on Sunday the 10th inſt. a Silk WATCH STRING, of a light cloth colour, mounted with ſteel ornaments, a cornelian ſeal ſet in gold, and a watch key; it has alſo the ſwivel to it belonging to a ſilver watch. It was loſt betwixt Colonel Hays's and Elizabeth Town. The perſon who loſt it croſſed Youghiogany river at Budd's ferry. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall receive the above reward. Auguſt 22, 1788.

*Pennſylvania, ſſ.*

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a repreſentation made by ſome of the magiſtrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the ſaid county; and that the ſaid William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforeſaid: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, ſo that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLNBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as he well known in the back counties.

### Amendments propoſed by the Convention of the State of New-York.

[Continued from our laſt]

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of New-York enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in the Congreſs, to exert all their influence and uſe all reaſonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the ſaid conſtitution in the manner preſcribed therein; and in all laws to be paſſed by the Congreſs in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments as far as the conſtitution will admit.

That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred: after which the number ſhall be continued or increaſed, but not diminiſhed, as Congreſs ſhall direct, and according to ſuch ratio as the Congreſs ſhall fix, in conformity to the rule preſcribed for the apportionment of repreſentatives and direct taxes.

That the Congreſs do not impoſe any exciſe on any article, except ardent ſpirits, of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe, ſhall be inſufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congreſs ſhall firſt have made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſition, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and

manner, as the legislature of the respective States shall judge best; and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with the interest, at the rate of six per centum, per annum, from the time of payment, prescribed in such requisition.

That the Congress shall not make or alter any regulation, in any state, respecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance, be incapable of making the same, and then only, until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premisses; provided that Congress may prescribe the time for the election of representatives.

That no person, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the 4th day of July 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the late war, and have at any time since the 4th of July 1776, become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of president, vice president, or members of either house of the Congress of the United States

That the Congress do not grant monopolies, or erect any company, with exclusive advantages of commerce

That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two-thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two-thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the Congress shall not declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the privilege of the habeus corpus shall not by any law be suspended for a longer term than six months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the Congress next following the passing the act for such suspension.

That the right of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of a particular state, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, shall not be so exercised as to exempt the inhabitants of such district from paying the like taxes, imposts, duties and excises, as shall be imposed on the other inhabitants of the state in which such district may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said district from arrest of crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the said district

That the right of exquisite legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings, shall not authorise the Congress to make any law to prevent the laws of the states respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and criminal matters, except as to such persons as shall be in the service of the United States; nor them with respect to crimes committed within such places.

That the compensation for the senators and representatives be ascertained by standing laws; and that no alternation of the existing of compensation shall operate for the benefit of the representatives, until after a subsequent election shall have been had.

That the journals of the Congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to treaties or military operations, as in the judgment of either house shall require secrecy: and that both houses of Congress shall always keep their doors open during their sessions, unless the business may in their opinion require secrecy That the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals, whenever two members in either house may require it.

That no capitation tax shall ever be laid by the Congress.

That no person be eligible as a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the legislatures of the respective states may recall their senators, or either of them, and elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the senators so recalled were appointed.

That no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the executives of the states to fill the vacancies of senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective legislatures.

That the power of Congress to pass uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, shall only extend to merchants and other traders, and that the states respectively may pass laws for the relief of other insolvent

That no person shall be eligible to the office of president of the United States, a third time.

That the executive shall not grant pardons for treason, unless with consent of the Congress; but may, at his discretion; grant reprieves to persons convicted of treason, untill their cases can be laid before the Congress.

That the president, or person exercising his powers for the time being, shall not command an army in the field in person, without the previous desire of the Congress.

That all letters patent, commissions, pardons, writs and process of the United States, shall run in the name of the people of the United States, and be tested in the name of the president of the United States, or the person exercising the powers for the time being, or the first judge of the court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be

That the Congress shall not constitute, ordain, or establish any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the trial of causes of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, and for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and in all other cases to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the supreme court of the United States has not original jurisdiction, the causes shall be heard, tried, and determined, in some one of the state courts, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal, to be established for that purpose, by the Congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments shall consist of the senate, the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the first or senior judge, for the time being, of the highest court of general and ordinary common law jurisdiction, in each state, that the Congress shall, by standing laws designate the courts in the respective states answering this description and in states, having no courts exactly answering this description, shall designate some other court, preferring such, if any there be, whose judge or judges may hold their places during good behavior: provided no more than one judge, other than judges of the supreme court of the United States, shall come from one state. That the Congress be authorised to pass laws for compensating the judges for such services, and for compelling their attendance: and that a majority at least of the said judges shall be requisite to constitute the said court. That no person impeached shall sit as a member thereof, that each member shall, previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation honestly and impartially to hear and determine the cause; and that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree of the supreme court of the United States, in any cause in which that court has original jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make concerning the same, shall upon application, have a commission to be issued by the president of the united states, to such men learned in the law as he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint not less than seven, authorising such commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the errors in such judgment, or to review such sentence, and decree as the case may be, and to do justice to the parties in the premises.

That no judge of the supreme court of the united states shall hold any other office under the united states, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the united states shall extend to no controversies respecting land, unless it relate to claims of territory or jurisdiction between states, or to claims of land between individuals, or between states and individuals under the grants of different states.

That the militia of any state shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof

That the words "without the consent of the Congress," in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, be expunged.

That the senators and representatives, and all executive and judicial officers of the united states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the constitutions or rights of the respective states.

That the legislature of the respective states may make provision by law, that the electors of the election districts, to be by them appointed, shall chuse a citizen of the united states, who shall have been an inhabitant of such district for the term of one year immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the representatives of such state.

Done in Convention, at Poughkeepsie, in the [illegible] of Dutchess, in the State of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the convention,

GEORGE CLINTON, President.

Attest. John M'Kesson, } Secretaries.
Ab. B. Bancker, }

# Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 3.

THE Imperial minister at Venice has presented to the senate a most spirited memorial, in which he declares, "That if the government of Venice do not instantly give sufficient reason for their naval armament, and declare which side they mean to take in the present war with the Turks, his master will forthwith commence hostilities against that republic."

The states of Venice have published their formal refusal to permit the Russian fleet making use of their ports. It is dated in the Proveg (i. e. council of state) on the 1st of March.

The present seat of bloodshed between the Turks and the Austrians lies towards Crim, or Little Tartary, to which the fortress Choczim may be supposed the key. The Tartar Han, or Chan, by ancient compact, is obliged to furnish the grand seignior with one hundred thousand men. The Christian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which were made tributaries to the Turks in 1574, are also obliged to take the field under the Mahometan banner. The little republic of Ragusa, on the coast of Dalmatia, is also tributary and obliged to assist the Turks. Georgia, Circassia, and Mingrelia, are also tributaries. The grand seignior can command no other aids, but for want of an early junction of the Russian and Austrian armies, the latter have the worst of it as yet, even where the famous count Romanzow, in the last war defeated the Ottomans.

June 4. By intelligence which we have received from very respectable authority we learn, that the famous Paul Jones had arrived at Petersburgh, and was appointed a rear admiral of the Russian fleet, which consisted of 16 ships of the line. The British officers in that service have presented a memorial to the empress on the appointment of Paul Jones, in which they state their determination not to serve with him. At the head of the memorial stands the name of admiral Greig. This information was brought by a vessel from Petersburgh, in 28 days, and is of a more recent date than any which has lately been received from that quarter

No intelligence whatever has been received of the Russian squadron having loosed from Cronstadt. The last authentic advices, dated the 7th of May, stated, that the ships were not half manned; that they even had not a sufficient number of skill to command them: that the empress was much disgusted with some of the powers who had forbid, by public edict, their officers and seamen from serving in her fleets, by which her ships were detained still in port, and would probably be kept there much longer.

June 16. A letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in London, received yesterday, says: We have this very moment got advices from Britanny, that a skirmish has happened there between the people and the military. Several on both sides have been dangerously wounded. Some are said to have been killed.

This city is in the utmost confusion, and few dare utter their sentiments. A "silent shrug," and a "shake of the head," are substituted for the coffee house "conversation" here. The despotism of Versailles, in taking several genteel people out of coffee houses, and clapping them in prison, for speaking their minds too freely, has thrown an universal taciturnity and gloom over the whole city.

But, believe me, the spirit of liberty is by no means crushed, although it is depressed. If we dare not breathe our opinions in public, for fear of [illegible] we do not hesitate in declaring them to one another in private.

Monsr Calonne has been seriously talked of to resume his post of minister. It is said to be by express wishes of the queen. How far this may be [illegible] we cannot say; but such a step, if adopted, [illegible] would, no doubt, go a great way to allay our differences, as we all think that England must have improved, not diminished, his well known zeal for the [illegible] of Frenchmen. Ten regiments have by this time reached Britanny.

The duke of Brunswick has resigned all his military employments to the king of Prussia, and retired from public life. What can have occasioned this sudden and extraordinary determination [illegible] fully known; many conjectures have arisen [illegible]

ceſſor, and none of them perhaps founded in truth.

This is certain, that he expreſſed his diſſatisfaction, in a private letter, of the violent and impoliticproceedings of the princeſs of Orange, and this having penetrated to her ears, and no doubt offended her, the duke perceived a conſiderable coldneſs on his return to the Hague.

## American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

We learn from Southhold, Long Iſland, that on the 13th ult 14 cattle were killed by lightning in that town.

In a free conſtitution of government, it is an eſſential maxim, that every officer ſhould know the exact ſum which he has a right to receive, and that the people ſhould alſo be informed of what is really paid. There ſhould be handſome ſalaries annexed to dignified ſtations, but no ſinecures.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

Yeſterday his excellency the governor, Ezra L'Hommedieu Egbert Benſon, William Floyd, Richard Varick, and Samuel Jones, eſquires, ſix of the commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſion for holding treaties with the indians, ſet off for Fort Schuyler, where we are informed, a treaty is to be held with the Indians, about the 25th inſt.

Yeſterday the queſtion for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the new government, fixing the place for the meeting of the new Congreſs, was again brought forward in Congreſs, when, for New-York there appeared five ſtates & a half, againſt four and a half, ten ſtates only being preſent which voted From the preſent complexion there is the greateſt reaſon to hope that the queſtion will finally be carried in favor of New York

Auguſt 16. The following remarkable and affecting account is received from L'Orient in France; the ſhip Contrivance, ſailed from Cork the 30th of January laſt for L'Orient, in company with a ſmall brig bound for Bourdeaux: the latter commanded by captain Copper, the former by his ſon. After going out of port they ſeparated, each proceeding on his proper courſe. The Contrivance, after being four days at ſea, diſcovered a leak, and was forced by a gale of wind among the rocks of Ponnemare, 15 leagues from L'Orient. For 24 hours ſhe was the ſport of the waves, and driven ſometimes on one ſometimes on another of the rocks, with which it was ſurrounded The crew ſpent with fatigue, were unable to work the pump; and overpowered by the water, waited in deſpair for the moment when the ſhip would go to the bottom; when a ſmall veſſel appeared at ſome diſtance, and ſent her long boat to their aſſiſtance. Scarcely had they got theſe unfortunate people into the boat, when the Contrivance ſunk and diſappeared. But what was the ſurpriſe and joy of the captain, when he diſcovered that his deliverer was his own father, whom he had parted with ſome days before, and whom the ſame contrary winds had forced towards L'Orient.

On Monday laſt, embarked from Weſt-Point to New-Windſor, a company of Connecticut recruits, whence they are to proceed to the Weſtern Country This company are completely cloathed and equipped as ſoldiers, and are to ſerve for three years. They are chiefly young likely men, of reputable families, and mean to ſettle on the fertile lands of the Ohio, at the expiration of their enliſtment.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Circular letters, it is confidently aſſerted, have been ſent to moſt of the counties and many townſhips from Cumberland, to requeſt perſons to meet at Harriſburgh in September, for the purpoſe of procuring certain alterations in the federal government. Tho' we cannot think any citizen in the ſmalleſt degree cenſurable for purſuing meaſures, which he may think neceſſary, yet the ſecrecy of this meaſure, and the omiſſion of ſuch circular letters to the townſhips in our vicinity and to this city, has a very improper appearance. There is a fear of open diſcuſſion, and a depth of manœuvering, which we hope will have a ſerious effect upon the minds of the good people of Pennſylvania. It is evidently calculated to affect the enſuing election. Let the friends of juſt government and of the peace and happineſs of Pennſylvania not ſleep upon the watch.

*Pittſburgh*, Auguſt 30,

Accounts of the 14th. by expreſs from the Indian country, mention, that the different nations will ſhortly meet at the great Miami, and in a few days proceed to Muſkingum to the treaty, and ſo far as can yet be learned they are fully diſpoſed to be at peace with the United States. They further add, that the ſoldier lately taken from the falls of Muſkingum is given up at Michelamackena, and is now on his way to join his corps, and that every thing now wears the aſpect of accommodation.

Congreſs have appointed the firſt day of December for the choice of the electors of the preſident under the new conſtitution, and the laſt of ſaid month for the meeting of the new Congreſs.

Tueſday next is the day appointed for the meeting of the general aſſembly of this commonwealth.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed the Circuit Courts this fall to be held as follows:

Northern Circuit.

At Newtown, for the county of Bucks, Monday, 20th October.
Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, Monday, 27th.
Wilkſbarre, for the county of Luzerne, Tueſday 4th November.
Sunbury, for the county of Northumberland, Monday, 10th
Reading, for the county of Berks, Tueſday, 18th.

Weſtern Circuit.

Pedford, for the county of Bedford, Tueſday, 28th October.
Union Town, for the county of Fayette, Wedneſday, 5th November.
Waſhington, for the county of Waſhington, Monday, 10th.
Greenſburgh, for the county of Weſtmoreland Monday, 17th.

ADVANTAGES of NEWSPAPERS.

THE world was never bleſſed with any mode of communicating knowledge among the bulk of mankind, equal to that of newſpapers. No publications are put ſo frequently into the hands of ſo many people No book or pamphlet contains ſuch a variety, eſpecially of the hiſtorical, political, and moral kind. Theſe are ſent weekly, and at ſhorter intervals, into the habitations of more than three-quarters of the ſubjects of every truly free people. And men muſt be either very ſtupid, or exceſſively vain and conceited of their attainments, to perſuade themſelves they can gain no uſeful entertainment by giving theſe vehicles of information a candid reading once a week. Some there are profeſſedly of this claſs; but if the whole truth could be come at, it would appear that a criminal ſelfiſhneſs, a dread of parting with a few ſhillings a year, is the real cauſe of their complaint.

I ſaid there is no mode of communicating knowledge equal to this: I repeat it, notwithſtanding ſome will ſay the practice of preaching weekly on Sundays and other public occaſions, is better adapted to inſtruct mankind than the mode I am applauding. Preaching is a good inſtitution; and like every thing elſe that requires the aid of time and experience to bring it to maturity, is advancing rapidly towards perfection. It is probable the time will come when this will be equal, in ſome reſpects, to the other: it will always be a better poliſh for the manners and tempers of the people, than the reading of newſpapers; but it will be ſome time yet before the inſtruction received from this ſource, in country towns in particular, will be ſo uſeful as to politics, hiſtory, philoſophy, and morality, as what may be had by a due attention to newſpapers.

The aſſembling together, once a week of all kinds; black, white, and copper coloured; of all ranks--officers and privates; of all degrees--rich, poor and beggars; of all occupations, from the firſt miniſter of ſtate to the ſcavenger in the ſtreets: I ſay, ſuch an aſſembly, where each one is endeavouring to pleaſe, circumvent or deceive ſomebody elſe--where every one wears a face and garment they have not had on ſince the laſt Sunday, though a very curious ſubject for philoſophy, is very beneficial to ſociety.

A newſpaper! ſays a young merchant--I ought to have ſaid a huckſter--I take the paper, but do not look into it from one month to another. I cannot ſpend my time in reading newſpapers: he had rather rub his ſhoes and buckles, and keep them bright, than rub the ruſt of ignorance from his mind. But he ought to know that men of ability in his line of buſineſs, acquire uſeful information in their profeſſion, as well as other branches of knowledge, by attending to theſe publications- And it may be doubted whether tyranny can rear his iron ſceptre over a people, where a free preſs is enjoyed, and a frequent circulation of newſpapers takes place among all orders and ranks of ſociety.

THE SUBTERRANEOUS PALACE.

A Beautiful Apologue.

THERE was an image in the city of Rome, which ſtretched forth its right hand, on the middle finger of which was written; STRIKE HERE! For a long time none could underſtand the meaning of this myſterious inſcription. At length, a certain ſubtle clerk, who came to ſee this famous image, obſerved, as the Sun ſhone againſt it, the ſhadow of the inſcribed finger on the ground at ſome diſtance. He immediately took a ſpade, and began to dig exactly on the ſpot. He came at length to a flight of ſteps, which deſcended in under ground and led him to a ſtately palace. Here he entered a hall, where he ſaw a king and queen ſitting at a table with their officers, and a multitude of people, all cloathed in rich garments. But no perſon ſpoke a word. He looked towards one corner, where he ſaw a polliſhed carbuncle, which illuminated the whole room. In the oppoſite corner he perceived the figure of a man ſtanding, having a bended bow with an arrow in his hand, prepared to ſhoot. On his forehead was written, I am, who am Nothing can eſcape my ſtroke, not even yonder carbuncle, which ſhines ſo bright. The clerk beheld all with amazement; and entering a chamber ſaw the moſt beautiful ladies working at a loom in purple. But all was ſilence. He then entered a ſtable full of the moſt excellent horſes; he touched ſome of them, and they were inſtantly turned into ſtone. He next ſurveyed all the appartments of the palace, which abounded what all his wiſhes could deſire. He again viſited the hall, and now began to reflect how he ſhould return; ', but, " ſays he, "my report of all theſe wonders will not be believed, unleſs I carry ſomething with me." He therefore, took from the principal table a golden cup and a golden knife, and placed them in his boſom The man, who ſtood in the corner with his bow immediately ſhot at the carbuncle, which he ſhattered into a thouſand pieces---At that moment the hall became dark as night. In this darkneſs not being able to find his way, he continued in the ſubterraneous palace, and ſoon died a miſerable death.

In the moraliſation of this fable, the ſteps by which the clerk deſcends into the earth are ſuppoſed to be the paſſions. The palace, ſo richly ſtored, the world with all its vanities and temptations The figure with the bow bent is death: and the carbuncle is human life. He ſuffers for his avarice in coveting and ſeizing what was not his own and no ſooner has he taken the golden knife and cup, that is, enriched himſelf with the goods of the world," than he is delivered up to the gloom and horrors of the grave.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.


# Medicinal Springs,

In Waſhington County, ten miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from the town of Waſhington.

THE vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to thoſe ſprings, not only for the benefit of attaining that deſirable object health, but from motives of curioſity, and to aſcertain the truth of ſeveral extraordinary cures that the waters have performed, having rendered it neceſſary that ſome kind of entertainment ſhould be procured on the ſpot.

The ſubſcribers, at the inſtance of ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, have undertaken to keep up a conſtant ſupply of all kinds of refreſhment that the country will admit of, for the benefit of travellers, with a good aſſortment of wine, punch, beer, cyder, with feed for horſes, &c. Thoſe gentlemen who favor them with their cuſtom, may depend that good decorum and order will be kept up, and every attention poſſible paid to their commands. The place of entertainment was opened on Thurſday laſt, the 28th inſtant, by

ANDREW WATSON,

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Auguſt 29, 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chooſe to favor him with their cuſtom, he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

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Weſtmoreland county, Roſtrover township, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

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THE ſubſcriber has three plantations, on each of which he wiſhes to place an induſtrious family for any term not exceeding ſeven years; they are ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, as follows, viz. One tract below the mouth of Plumb creek, on the ſouth eaſt bank of the Alleghany river, about 10 miles above Pittſburgh; one tract about a mile from ſaid river on Plumb creek, both adjoining Mr. Haymaker's land; one tract on Plumb creek, including the large forks, about three miles from the river. The land all good, well watered, and excellent range for cattle. The terms ſhall be moderate and may be known by applying to him at Pittſburgh, or in his abſence to col. William Butler. The infamous practice of ſtealing his timber, hitherto followed by ſome ill diſpoſed perſons, regardleſs of the rights of property, cauſes him to forbid the cutting or carrying away any kind of timber from theſe or any other of his lands not herein mentioned, as he is determined to proſecute ſuch perſon, in caſe of detection, as the law directs.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

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TO BE RENTED,

Until the 1ſt day of January, 1791, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

A Houſe and Lot ſituated on the north weſt corner of Market and Third ſtreets, in Pittſburgh, the houſe is 20 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high the lot 30 feet front, by 175 feet deep. For terms apply to Mr. John Blackburn, hatter oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, or the ſubſcriber at Elizabeth town.

Auguſt 2, 1788. M. CURTIS.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Dickinſon township, Waſhington county, about the 25th laſt June a black horſe, about 14 hands high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſtar in his forehead, is marked with a lath rope, no other mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away

Auguſt 1, 1788. THOS. B. PATTERSON.

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# Simon Fiſhbaugh,

*FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,*

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America; ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bear any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates, or public ſecurities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale, barter and exchange of real eſtates, ground rents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives a very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781. of the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776. or certificates for payment of lands now taking up as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt modeſate terms of any, the different pecies of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland ſtate eſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth ſtreet, five doors above Market ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

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# NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. Brymer and Feither: at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, Nottingham township, near the old Virginia court houſe, on the Monongahela, a Bay MARE with a ſtar and blaize in her face, ſome ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, five or ſix years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THATCER.

Auguſt 13, 1788

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THE ſubſcriber having contracted in April laſt with the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Aſſman's on the eaſt ſide of Sideling hill, to the weſt ſide of Rays hill, a good and ſufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel, and it being agreed that the members of the houſe of aſſembly reſiding weſt of ſaid hills, ſhould review it and make report thereof, at their ſeſſion in September next. The ſubſcriber having completed it, requeſts that the gentlemen belonging to the houſe of Aſſembly will review it on their way down to their next ſeſſion.

JOHN SKINNER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

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# CASH

Given for good

# GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

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STRAYED from off the commons of Pittſburgh the beginning of July laſt, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long ſwitch tail, and is creſt fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horſe about 15 hands high, belonging to Samuel Sample, for taking him up he will alſo give Two Dollars Reward. Auguſt 23, 1788.

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*Pennſylvania, ſſ.*

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ..... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſon who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

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Weſtmoreland county, Roſtrover township, July 11, 1788.

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JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

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RICHARD BUTLER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

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TO BE RENTED,

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Auguſt 2, 1788. M. CURTIS.

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Auguſt 5, 1788. THOS. B. PATTERSON.

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# Simon Fishbaugh,

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Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

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JOHN THATCER.

Auguſt 13, 1788

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THE ſubſcriber having contracted in April laſt with the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Aſhman's on the eaſt ſide of Sideling hill, to the weſt ſide of Rays hill, a good and ſufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel, and it being agreed that the members of the houſe of aſſembly riding weſt of ſaid hills, ſhould review it and make report thereof, at their ſeſſion in September next. The ſubſcriber having completed it, requeſts that the gentlemen belonging to the houſe of Aſſembly will review it on their way down to their next ſeſſion.

JOHN SKINNER.

Auguſt 6, 1788.

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# CASH

Given for good

# GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

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STRAYED from off the commons of Pittſburgh the beginning of July laſt, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long ſwitch tail, and ſcrew fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horſe about 15 hands high, belonging to Samuel Sample, for taking him up he will alſo give Two Dollars Reward. Auguſt 23, 1788.

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*Pennſylvania, ſs.*

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ..... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſon who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.

Charles Biddle, Secretary.